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PORTION OF BS 12  
FROM FIG. 1

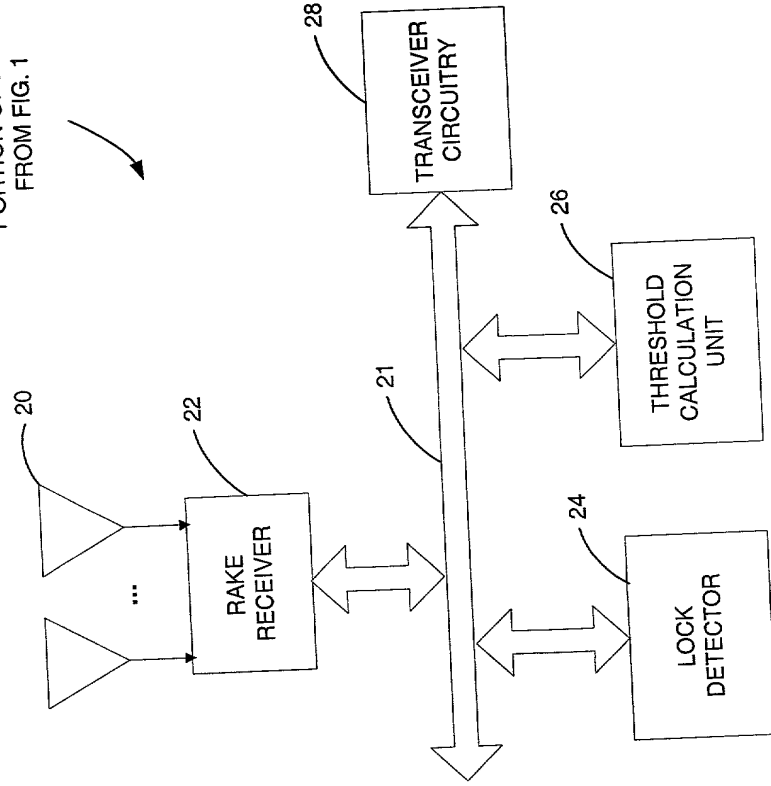


FIG. 2

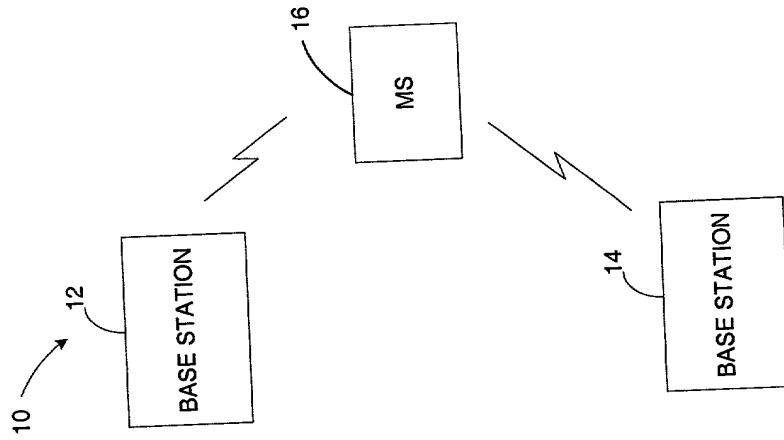


FIG. 1

PORTION OF LOCK  
DETECTOR 24

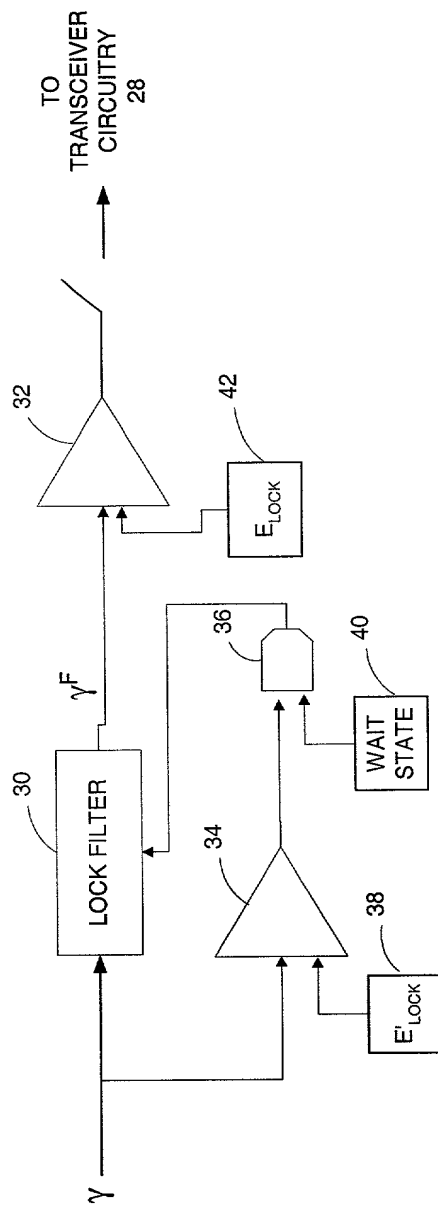


FIG. 3

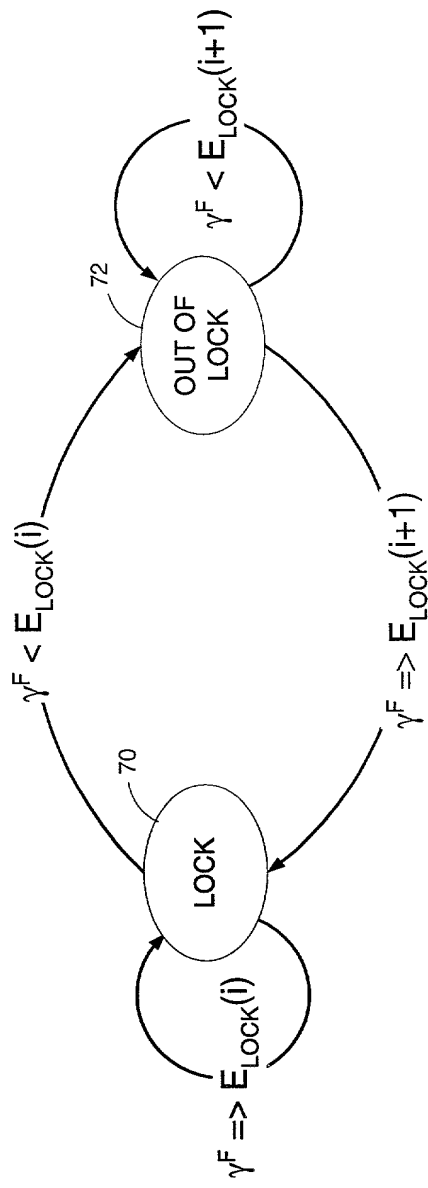


FIG. 4B is a graph showing the LOCK STATE as a function of the THRESHOLD VALUE. The graph illustrates the transition between the LOCK and OUT OF LOCK states based on the THRESHOLD VALUE. The LOCK STATE is represented by a vertical axis with two levels: LOCK and OUT OF LOCK. The THRESHOLD VALUE is represented by a horizontal axis with two points:  $E_{\text{Lock}(i)}$  and  $E_{\text{Lock}(i+1)}$ . The graph shows that the LOCK STATE is LOCK for THRESHOLD VALUES greater than  $E_{\text{Lock}(i)}$  and OUT OF LOCK for THRESHOLD VALUES less than  $E_{\text{Lock}(i+1)}$ . The transition from LOCK to OUT OF LOCK occurs at  $E_{\text{Lock}(i)}$ , and the transition from OUT OF LOCK to LOCK occurs at  $E_{\text{Lock}(i+1)}$ .

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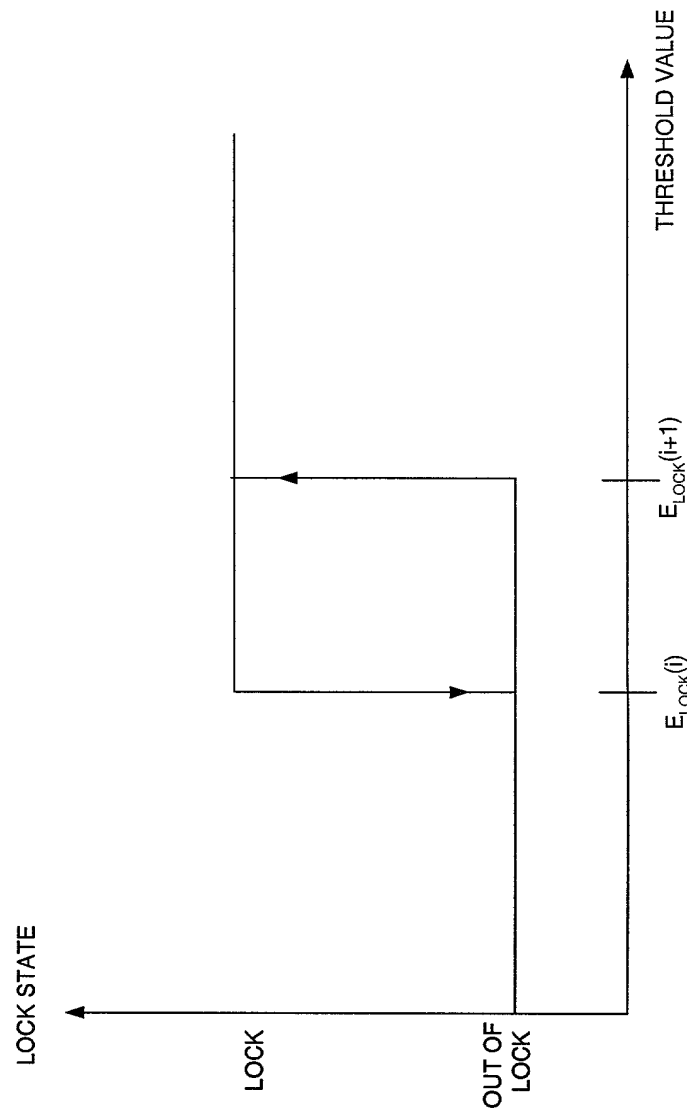


FIG. 4B

FIG. 5 is a graph of signal strength versus time showing the effect of a lock signal. The graph shows a solid line representing the signal strength and a dashed line representing the signal strength after the lock signal is applied. The lock signal is applied at time  $t_1$  and the signal strength increases to a level  $E_{LOCK}$ . The signal strength remains at this level until time  $t_2$ , after which it decreases. The time interval  $T_1$  is the time from  $t_1$  to  $t_2$ , and the time interval  $T_2$  is the time from  $t_2$  to  $t_3$ . The signal strength at time  $t_3$  is  $E'_{LOCK}$ . The signal strength at time  $t_4$  is  $E_{LOCK}$  and at time  $t_5$  is  $E'_{LOCK}$ . The signal strength at time  $t_1$  is  $\gamma^F$  and at time  $t_2$  is  $\gamma$ .

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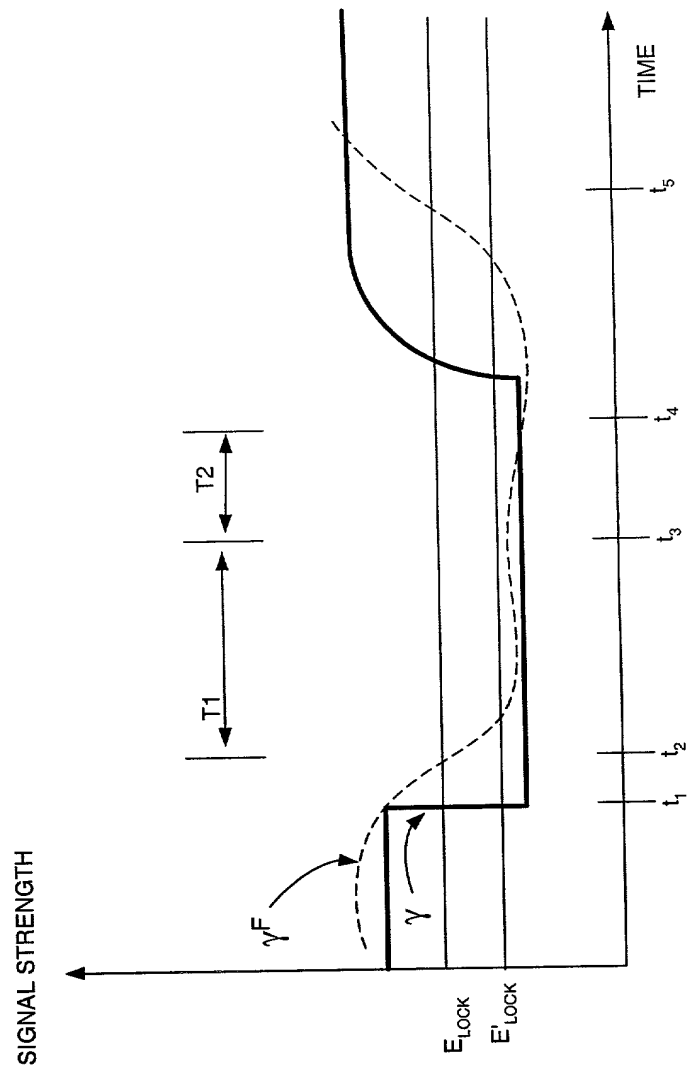


FIG. 5

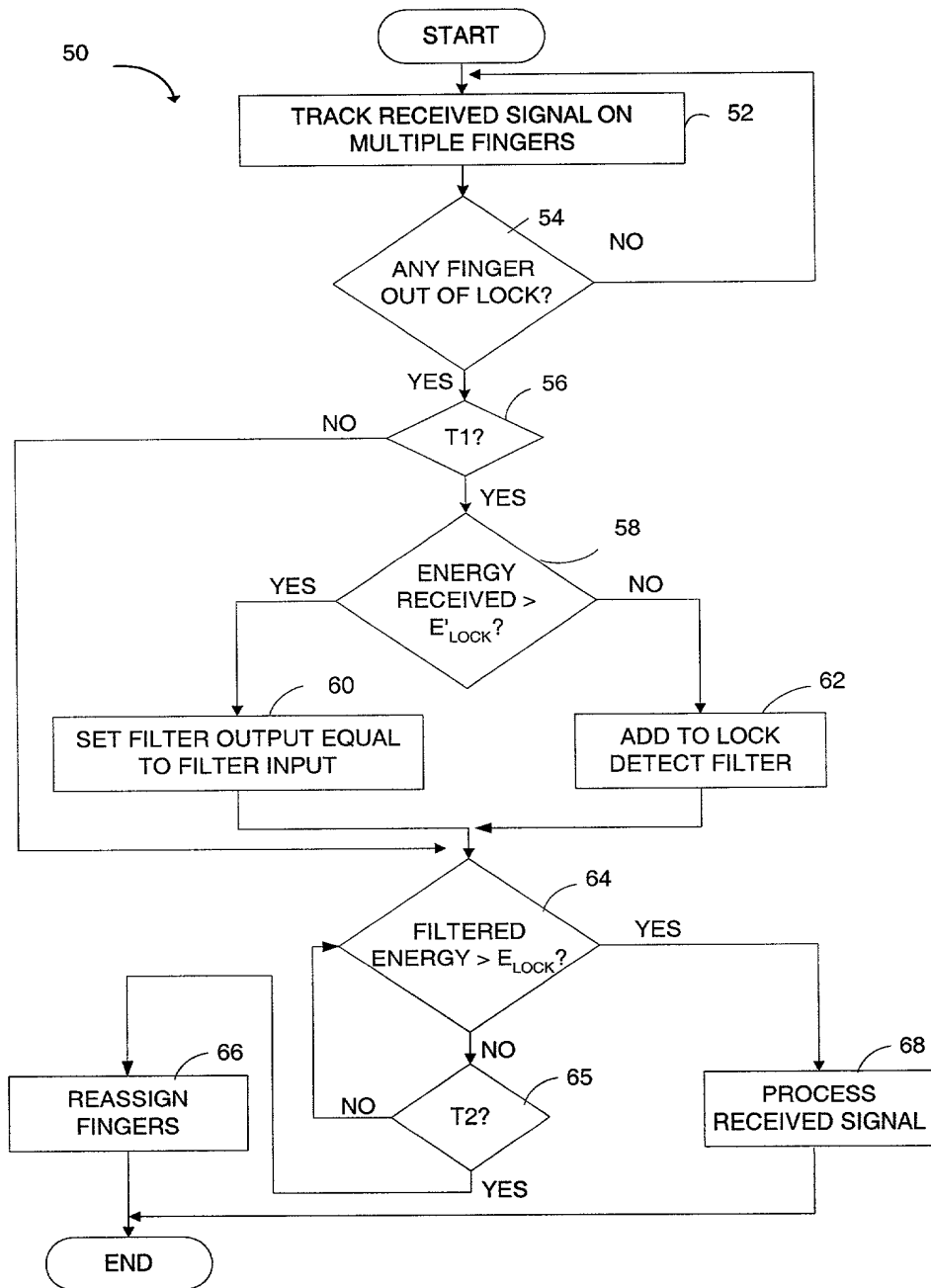


FIG. 6

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100

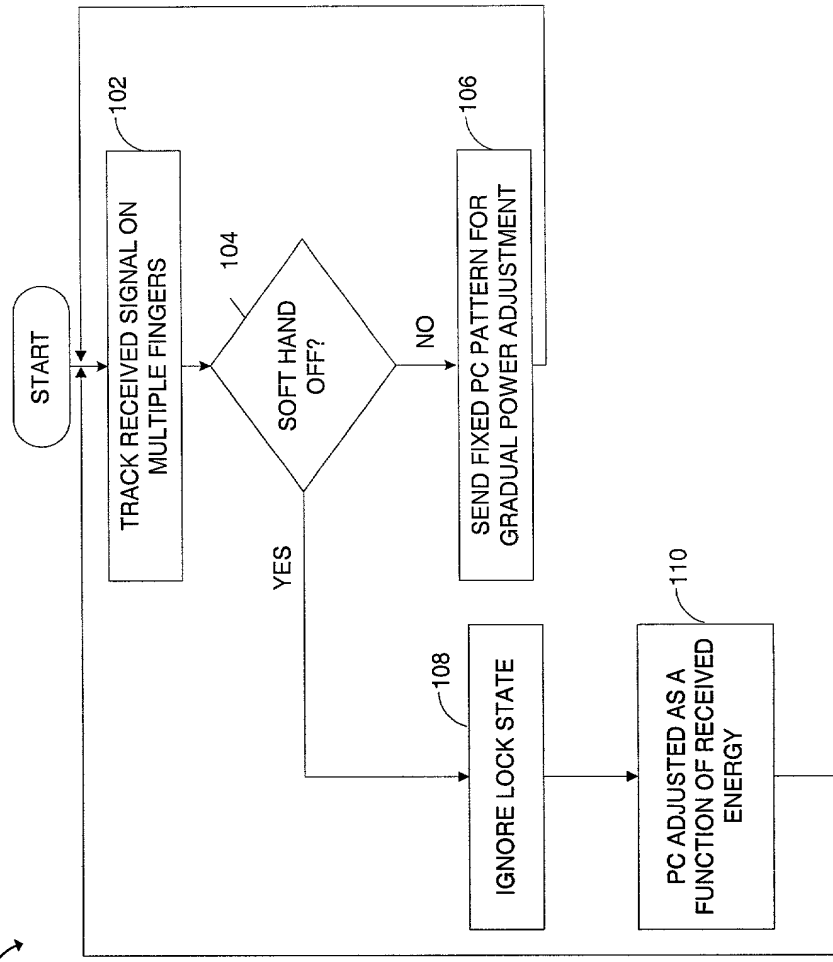


FIG. 7

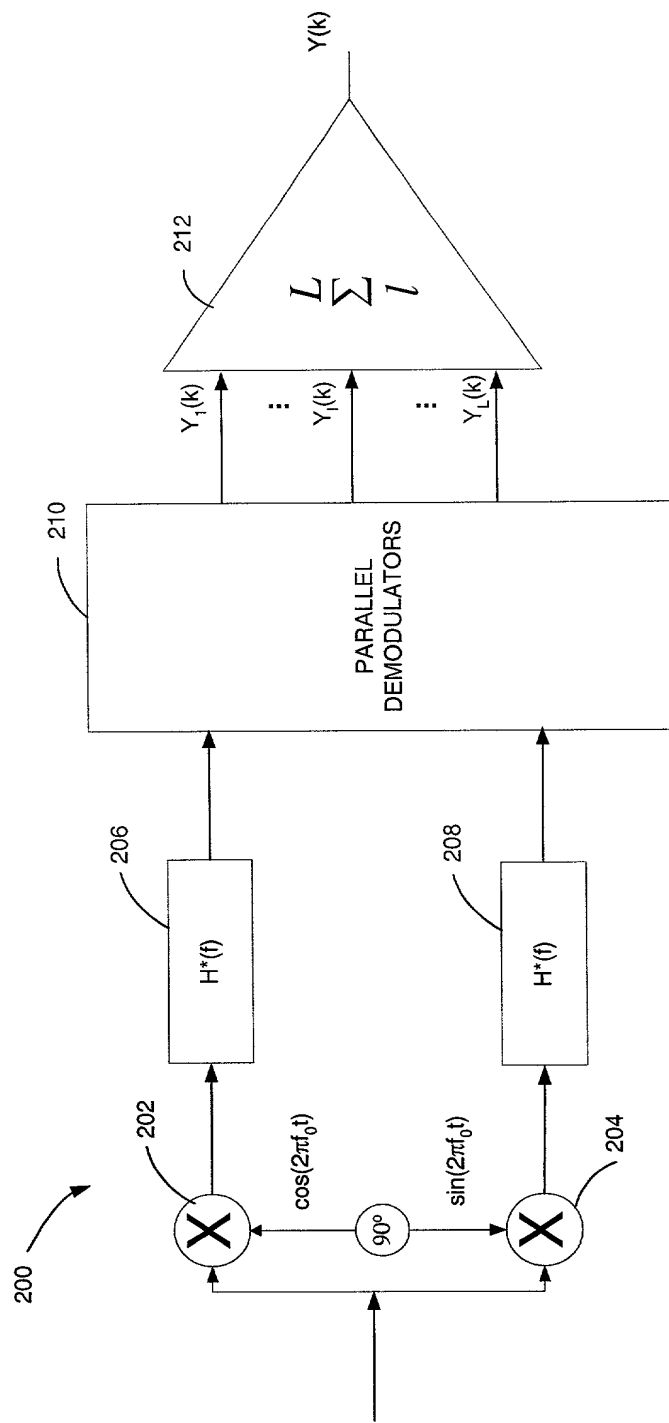


FIG. 8